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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1871. NO. 147.

FIRST EDITION.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Place of Meeting Not Yet Determined.

The Prussian Delegates to Return to Paris.

Disarming of National Guard.

Plague Among Cattle and Horses in Paris.

FRANCE.

Where Shall the Assembly Meet?

BORDEAUX, March 8.—A committee of the National Assembly has decided to recommend the transfer of the Assembly to Fontainebleau. It is stated that Thiers supports this choice of place of meeting, and it is expected the Assembly will ratify the report of the committee when it is presented for discussion and action. A large number of deputies will, however, support an amendment providing for the removal of the Assembly to Versailles.

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National Guards Ready for Open Revolution.

Special to the World.]

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ENGLAND.

Affairs at Dieppe.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Dieppe says the Mayor has notified the Prussians that they must feed the private soldiers of the late Army of the North, or the inhabitants are at the same time forbidden to entertain the officers. Food is plenty at Dieppe and business goes along as usual.

Vaccine Lotor to be Withdrawn.

LONDON, March 8.—It is rumored the Russian loan introduced by Rothschilds will be withdrawn, because there are fears the loan may not be successful in that city.

PRUSSIA.

Bismarck in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 9.—Count Von Bismarck has arrived in this city.

BELGIUM.

Battle Fields to be Disinfected—The Assembly to Meet in Versailles on Sunday.

BRUSSELS, March 8.—The Belgian Government has appointed three persons to co-operate with the municipality of Sedan in regard to the means of disinfecting the neighboring battle fields, and for removing the carcasses of horses. Many of the fields are a source of an epidemic when the river becomes low.

Paris and the departments on Sunday and Monday, respectively, were quiet, and no disturbances are reported to-day.

It is stated that the Assembly will commence its sessions at Versailles on Sunday next.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Patrick Burns and Wm. Bannister, miners, were smothered by gas Wednesday night while at work in the mines of the Tunnel Colliery, near Altoona, Pa. Their bodies were not recovered at last accounts.

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature of that State, removing to the Treasury of that State the title to all property of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He also vetoed the bill allowing cities and towns to issue bonds for railroad purposes, and others.

John Rose, of Chicago, accidentally shot himself dead while hunting at Calumet, on Wednesday.

A deed for the Rancho of Mont Eagle Pioneer-ship, covering 48 square leagues of land, and 17 miles of real estate in San Francisco and San Mateo counties, Cal., has been executed by Horace Hawes. It gives most minute directions for the government of the property perpetually. The property, which is valued at nine hundred thousand dollars within fifteen years, but a million in thirty years, a million and a half in fifty years, four millions in one hundred years, or six millions and a half of dollars, on failing to comply point for point the conditions upon which it is devised the provision cannot be carried out, and that the trust must inevitably lapse.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The dwelling of Mr. Hall, on Chouteau avenue, was struck by lightning at about five o'clock Tuesday morning, while adjusting a tin water pipe near a lightning rod on the house. The shock was a severe one, causing a considerable fire in the house, which was soon extinguished. It has not been ascertained whether the lightning struck he was rendered unconscious, and continued in that condition until he was discovered by some of his family. He was soon restored to consciousness, and is now doing well.

David Butler has delivered the seal of office as Governor of Nebraska to Secretary Ames. It is reported that two of the members of the Legislature from the Impeachment trial have been indicted for bribery.

Private Hafle, a Swiss by birth, was shot and killed by the guard at Omaha barracks, on Monday night. Hafle was endeavoring to escape, and the time he was shot. He has a wife and three children in Southwick.

Wm. McKay, the notorious highwayman, who in connection with the other men who recently robbed the Southern mail, has again made his escape from prison at Salt Lake, in company with two others. This time from the custody of the Mormon people. He is supposed to be striving for the Union Pacific road, and is probably the most desperate ruffian ever in Utah.

The Masonic Temple Association of Cleveland have purchased a lot corner of Superior and Bond streets on which they intend to erect a Masonic Temple. The price paid was forty thousand dollars.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

APPOINTMENT.

CHICAGO, March 8.—M. Hughitt, formerly Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and St. Paul Railroad, headquarters in Milwaukee.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, March 8.—H. Genet introduced in the State Senate to-day a bill for a quick transfer railroad in New York. It is to be a viaduct road, commencing near Chambers street, and running up Broadway with two branches are to run up, one on either side of the city. F. S. Winston, Jay Gould, Horace Greeley, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., J. G. Bennett, Jr., Charles A. Dana and Hamilton Marble are among the corporators. The road is to cost $5,000,000 per mile, to run through buildings, and the total cost estimated at $50,000,000. The bill is said to have agreed upon by all parties.

CHANGE IN DIRECTORS EXTRAORDINARY.

OMAHA, March 9.—The change in officers of the Union Pacific Railroad is received with satisfaction.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad was held at the office of the company in Boston, the President, Oliver Ames, in the chair. The report of the President acknowledges that the earnings thus far have been very unsatisfactory, but takes an encouraging view of the future. He states that many improvements will be made this year, such as the laying of a second track on the Missouri river bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha. Mr. Ames proposed the construction of eight per cent. mortgage bonds, to provide the ways and means for the completion of the bridge. The principal matters of importance in the report are the history of the congressional interference with the management of the road, and the statement that the result is the restoration of the credit of the company, with a good prospect of success.

OPENING OF THE SOMERSET PACIFIC.

A Duluth telegram of the 8th says that the Northern Pacific Railroad was formally opened from this place yesterday to the beautiful valley of the Red river, located on the banks of the Mississippi. This town of Brainerd has a population of about 1,000, and has a fine hotel, and showed but little evidence of its location. It is now one of the largest lumbering and provision depots on the Western frontier. It is situated 110 miles west of Duluth, and now contains many large and handsome buildings, and numerous residences. It is destined to be one of the largest and most prosperous towns in the State. The Mississippi River is navigable for ten miles above Brainerd, and in this region there is an abundance of water power, which is now being improved. The town is already largely engaged. The Northern Pacific Road is completed to Moorhead, 240 miles west of Brainerd, and the rails for the remainder of the line are now being laid. It is expected that by the first of July next the road will be completed to the Missouri river, a distance extending 240 miles west of Duluth. The country between the Red river and the Missouri river cannot match a dozen of the settlements now in progress of formation. For miles and miles the country is said to be almost free of timber.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bill Authorizing the Extension of the Pittsburgh Water Works in the Hands of the Government—Something About the Tammany Commissions for the Government of Philadelphia—Triumph for the Miners on a Test Vote—Trouble Anticipated, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 9, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced and Passed.

Mr. Connell introduced a bill authorizing certain individuals and their associates to purchase the bonds of the American Steamship Company. Passed.

Mr. Rohan called up his bill authorizing courts to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies without first requiring the capital required by general law. Passed.

The Printing Bill.

The public printing bill was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

Passed Finally.

The bill conferring additional powers on the Pittsburgh Bridge Company was passed, and sent to the Governor for his approval.

Mr. Anderson called up the bill just passed from the House, for the extension of the Pittsburgh Water Works, which passed and went to the Governor for approval. Adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill Regulating Coal Shipments.

Mr. Wheeler's bill regulating coal shipments passed second reading, and was discussed on final passage. It will be remembered, it fixes railroad and canal rates per ton per mile of twenty-eight pounds, and between points, and on mixed transportation per hundred pounds, and makes it unlawful for railroad companies to discriminate between persons and places in the matter of freights. Adjourned till Monday.

Discussing of the National Guard.

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THE HURRICANE.

Further About the Great Storm.

List of Killed and Injured—Damage to the Bridge—Many Families Rendered Homeless—Steamboats Damaged.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The deaths caused by the tornado which passed over East St. Louis yesterday afternoon, so far as known, are seven, as follows: John Halpin, employed on the bridge; John R. O'Neil, purchasing agent for the Southern Railroad; John Vogel, Daniel Collins, Timothy Drumm, Isaac Evans, engineer Chicago and Alton Railroad, burned in round house; John Exley, brakeman Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and a hostler, name unknown.

Of the wounded the following are the most seriously hurt: Henry C. Creversburg, superintendent Wiggins Ferry Company, right shoulder fractured and head cut by the chimney of the ferry-boat falling across his carriage; George Schoen, floater mechanic on the Chicago and Alton Road, terrible cut on his head and arm badly bruised; Margaret Conway, both legs broken; Michael Conway and his three children fearfully cut about the head and body; Louis Parris, head badly cut; E. Mackin, of Nashville, Ill., head shot away; Mrs. Perry and Thomas Hamilton, seriously cut; Peter Flynn, leg broken; Frank Dempsey and his wife badly hurt; Miles McFarland, seriously hurt; Aaron Stanley, agent of the Adams Express, head badly cut; Harvey Stockham, yard master of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, head terribly cut; Timothy Doherty, of the same road, head badly cut; William Donnell, fireman on the Wabash Railroad, shoulder dislocated; Wm. Hill, blacksmith on the Wabash Railroad, head terribly cut, will probably not recover; Peter Hogan, conductor of Pullman Sleeper, seriously; Lucy Glasgow and Barbara Sinerall, seriously; the latter will probably die; Margaret Richardson and child, Mrs. Butler and baby; Margaret Nolan and child badly cut, the latter carried to sewer; Ellen Delaney, serious; Timothy Howard, an employee of the Chicago Railroad, was terribly cut about the head; Eliza Murphy, mother of Pullman Sleeper, seriously; Mat Quinn, of the Vandalia Railroad, arm broken; Frank Hamilton, fireman on the Vandalia Railroad, terribly scalded; W. F. Hanson, fireman of the Vandalia Railroad, leg broken. The less seriously and slightly injured will number the above.

The damage in the line of frame work in and around the eastern abutment of the bridge, consisting of the passenger depot, the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad depot, and the Wiggins Ferry Company's depot, was blown down like so many reeds.

The roofs of the depots were torn to pieces, as by their fences being blown down. Most of the latter are totally destroyed.

The tin roofing of the Alby just her chimneys and brick. All her upper works are of iron.

The Illinois and St. Louis Railroad Company, was swept away. The flag Hewett, belonging to the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad Company, was blown from her moorings and driven into the river, but saved.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial for a general disarmament throughout the world, and a repeal of the war clauses of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill of last session, supplementary to the civil rights act, intended to secure equality in the enjoyment of the rights of conveyance, places of amusement, churches, benevolent and other institutions, &c. He gave notice that he would call it up on the 1st April.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, Rev. J. P. Newman was requested to officiate as Chaplain of the Senate during the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. SUMNER offered the morning orders business, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call States for bills, commencing with Maine.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. WOOD asked Mr. Hale to add to it a provision for the repeal of the duty on coal.

Mr. HALE said that that was a distinct subject, and he declined to do so. He would ask for that purpose also. The motion to refer the bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and it was then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HALE then introduced a bill for the repeal of the duty on coal. It was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD asked that the House now go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up and passing the bill.

Mr. MCGREW called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. RANDALL moved that when the House adjourns it do so to-day.

Mr. COX hoped the House would not adjourn over Monday, as many members were anxious to go home on that day.

Mr. DAWES hoped the House would not agree to adjourn over till Monday without waiting to see whether the Senate would take any action on the appropriation bills.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew his motion, and the motion to adjourn was negatived. A vote was then taken on Mr. Cox's motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and it was agreed to.

The House thereupon, at one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and took up the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. HALE said he did not wish to introduce any debate on the subject, and would only say that the question had already at the last session undergone all its stages to repeal the duties on coal and salt, and that the House had refused to repeal the duty on salt. He hoped that the Committee on Ways and Means would report the bill to the House, and he opposed the motion to accept the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, appealed to the House not to bring the Forty-second Congress to the end of its first session without relieving the people from the burden of the duty on salt.

Mr. WOODS inquired of Mr. Hale whether he would submit an amendment to repeal the internal tax on coal.

Mr. RANDALL made a like inquiry as to tea, coffee and sugar, and Mr. PLATT a like inquiry as to tobacco.

Mr. HALE declined to admit amendments that would embarrass the measure. The motion that the committee rise was agreed to.

Mr. HALE then moved that all general debate be closed in the Committee of the Whole in one hour and a half.

Mr. DAWES declined that the House adjourn. The House refused to adjourn.

The question of closing debate was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the standing committees on Elections as follows: Messrs. Wright, Pennsylvania; Hoar, Massachusetts; Cox, New York; Poland, Vermont; and Arthur.

The Committee on Public Buildings was then agreed to.

The House at 4 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to amend the bill by adding coal to it.

Mr. WOODS opposed the bill and amendment.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill and amendment, and argued that the duty on coal was a tax upon labor. He hoped the House would not adjourn without relieving the people from the burden of the duty on coal.

Mr. HALE said he would not consent to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He hoped that it was responsible for the financial crisis. He was opposed to the duty on coal, because it was a tax upon labor, which it surely was. He would not consent to the amendment, because he knew that it would defeat the bill. He would not consent to the amendment, because he knew that it would defeat the bill. He would not consent to the amendment, because he knew that it would defeat the bill

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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

MR. REVELS, the colored Senator from Mississippi, has set an example which a great many white men might with propriety imitate. Governor ALCORN declining to accept the seat in the Senate to which he had been elected, the friends of Mr. REVELS urged him to come home and attend to his own fortunes, as by doing so he could be elected. This he firmly but courteously declined to do, but at the same time would not conceal the fact that he would feel gratified were he to be elected. His conduct stands out in strong and gratifying contrast with that, in these latter days, of aspirants generally to Senatorial honors, and will be applauded by right minded men everywhere.

THE bill now pending in the New York Legislature, changing the State elections from the month of November to October is strongly advocated by the *World*, for this reason, among others, that "it would have a wholesome effect upon the politics of the country to strip Pennsylvania of the undue influence she exerts in every Presidential election through her State election in October." If New York should also hold an election in October the extension of the area, the *World* thinks, would prevent a concentration of electioneering influence, and the October elections would afford a fairer indication of the drift of political sentiment.

THE troubles in the anthracite region are becoming serious, and it is evident that their treatment require great prudence and firmness. It is the moment when the workingmen are most liable to make mistakes and can least afford to do so. The passage through the Senate yesterday of the bill extending to the bituminous region the laws in force in the anthracite region, which action it is expected the House will concur in, is favorable for the miners in their contest with the railroad corporations. It is reported that a large delegation is expected to visit the State capital to confer with Gov. GRAHY. Should they do so, we feel confident they will find a friend and prudent adviser in his Excellency.

THE removal of Senator SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, while it could doubtless be defended on the ground that it is due to the Administration that it should have the sympathy and co-operation of the head of that Committee, would be a political blunder. At the same time Mr. SUMNER should be prepared to give good reasons for his course if he would sustain himself in a position of hostility towards the Administration in its endeavors to settle delicate and important questions; and it would seem that his true course is to resign voluntarily and relieve embarrassments which his position occasions. While his eminent services and seniority in the Senate would at the present moment render the proposed act degrading him unpopular and a political blunder, anything on his part, long continued, calculated to thwart the efforts of the Administration in the interest of peace would neutralize even those considerations.

THE leading Philadelphia papers, with the exception, we believe, of the *Press* and *North American*, are speaking out earnestly against the proposed transfer of the city government, in all its departments, to an irresponsible commission. The conveyances and the exceptions are equally remarkable. Public sentiment is represented as being strongly opposed to the scheme, nevertheless the passage of the bills through the Legislature appears to be regarded as a foregone conclusion. That a strong coalition has been entered into between the leaders of factions in both parties, supplied with Tammany money, is generally doubtful. Of the political effect, the *Telegraph* puts on record this prediction:

"It is plainly apparent that the passage of the commission bills, in their present shape, will greatly increase the ascendancy of the Republican party in this municipality. The mayor, our Metropolitan Police commission, no account of corruption in the conduct of charities in this county, can save a party which rests the confidence of a confiding constituency by robbing it of the last semblance of local self-government and by fastening upon it a set of nameless cormorants."

FOR some reason or other which perhaps it would not be difficult to discover, the secular press doesn't pay as much attention as formerly to the proclamations, letters and other utterances of the Holy Father. Some of our readers will probably be surprised to learn that the Pope some time ago felt called upon to warn the French people against the influence of GAMBETTA. His manner of performing this duty was peculiar, perhaps characteristic. He addressed a letter to the Bishop of Tours, in which he consoled with him on the miseries which had come upon France, and also administered some gentle exhortations in favor of peace. But the weightiest paragraph in the epistle is the one in which "with all the zeal and all the solicitude of paternal tenderness," the Pope calls upon all the Bishops of France to counsel that noble nation, whose heroic character and splendid valor adversity has not been able to diminish or obscure, not to lend an ear to the pernicious doctrines which tend to the overthrow of order, and which are constantly diffused and propagated by "men of disorder who have gone among them under the *pretext* of rendering them military assistance." In this reference to GAMBETTA the Holiness seems to be a poor example of charity. It is unfair as well as uncharitable, as GAMBETTA by the annexation of Nice became a citizen of France.

DESPOTISM AND EDUCATION.

Here and there all over the country there are indications of increased interest in the subject of education. People are evidently beginning to comprehend the necessity of compelling extremely ignorant and indifferent parents to send their children to school. The subject is really one that presents no serious theoretical difficulties, by which we mean that the grounds of action in the matter are so obvious and free from embarrassing objections as to command the assent of every rational and well meaning man who gives them his earnest and candid attention. It is true that objections are easily found, and probably seven of the first ten adherents of the so-called Democratic faith, whom you may address, will set off vehemently and wax ever more eloquent in stating reasons why they could never support or even countenance compulsory education. What! they are likely to say—what! if poor people, ignorant themselves from the necessities of their lot in life, choose that their children shall grow up in ignorance, who dares interfere with them in the exercise of so manifest a right? To interfere would be flat despotism, inconsistent with the first principles of democratic government. Tyrannical German kings may trample on poor men's rights by making them allow their children to attend school, but, thank the Lord, we live in a free country, in which ignorance as well as knowledge hath its rights. Any one who before pertinently or impertinently may hear much more to the effect will find on the subject. But the truth generally is that the speaker either has never seriously studied the topic, or else he is deliberately imposing upon his hearers for his own selfish ends. No man of sense doubts the right of society to take care of itself, to remove or to counteract so far as possible all those causes of which the proper tendency is to injure and destroy the social state. Of these causes, ignorance is one of the most destructive. Fortunately in this country, a large proportion of the people feel the importance of educating their children, but there are a great many who do not. Their indifference is a part of their painful lot, even as it is a consequence of the dark inheritance transmitted to them by their fathers. Left to their own instincts, they will faithfully transmit it to their posterity. Benevolence and true policy alike forbid that they shall be allowed to do so. In many cases a slight effort is all that is required to enlist them in the cause of the intellectual advancement of their offspring. Let their children begin to go to school and become interested in knowledge, and its rays soon begin to enlighten and elevate the neglected parents. They begin to sympathize with their children in the pursuit of knowledge, and to perceive how foolish had been their prejudices, and how unreasonable and unjust had been their clamors against imaginary tyranny. And, in the course of no long time, they discover that in compelling them to submit to the intellectual education of their families the State had really taken measures for their material comfort and improvement. The children are qualified for higher and more lucrative employment than their parents, or if they follow the same occupations with them, remaining more unskilled laborers, they are yet prepared to earn better wages, and the parents, in their old age, enjoy the advantages of the education which they vainly strove to prevent. The statement is not drawn from the imagination, but from actual experience. It is a mere report of facts, related by persons who have observed the effects of legally enforced education in other countries. Thus, Dr. MCCOSH, in his address at Trenton a few days ago, stated that after carefully examining the schools in Prussia, he was satisfied that the compulsory system there kept up was the true principle, and that, contrary to an impression common on this side of the Atlantic, he could not find that it was ever complained of. The truth is that, properly understood, the system will never be complained of by any who do not complain that the State provides means for the maintenance of order and for the security of life and property.

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES DURING THE LATE WAR.

In an article on "American Sympathies during the Late War," the New York *World* confidently expresses the opinion that American generally throughout the conflict wished well to the French and ill to the Germans, and that whatever professions of different feelings were made, were prompted by political motives. The large number of German votes open to influence, it thinks, made friendship for the Germans profitable, and therefore expedient, while the French, having few representatives among us and those few taking little interest in our national politics, offered no reward for our love. Boldly stated this is the *World's* explanation of the fact that American sympathies seemed to be so largely and decidedly German from the beginning to the end of the war. To some careless observers the suggestion may appear rather plausible in itself when first mentioned, and when expanded and illustrated by the *World* in its perversely cogent way, the notion may command pretty wide acceptance in the great multitude rather pleased than otherwise to recognize the reign of selfishness and intrigue. It is, however, utterly false, in so far as the reading, reflecting portion of the American people are concerned. At the same time we must admit, that much nonsense was talked and written on this subject of American sympathies, especially in the earlier period of the great struggle. It is also indubitable that a good many of the bombastoes to which we refer were, or may have been inspired by the desire to turn the war to profitable account in our domestic politics. The fact is that comparatively few Americans at first felt any very lively sympathy with either of the belligerents. It was everywhere understood that our government would not meddle with the quarrel under any circumstances that might arise. It was also a very common impression that, if it was not a merely dynastic dispute, the subject of controversy and the parties chiefly interested in their settlement, were persons that need not concern us as republicans. The affair was one to which the saying appeared applicable,

"What's a game, which cares their subjects nae,
Honest men and bonnie lasses."

But as the subject continued to be discussed in conversation and the newspapers, as the facts of the case became known and understood, it was evident to the great majority that the French were the aggressors and deserved whatever chastisement they might be destined to receive. The case was so clear against them and in favor of their antagonists, that there seemed hardly room for doubt as to which of the combatants was entitled to the friendly wishes of a neutral nation. In truth we believe that a great majority of Americans did not doubt, but only gave their good will and their sympathies to the people who had been unjustly assailed and forced into war. With very many of them, beside the manifest justice of the German cause, the religious interest, the ascendancy of Protestantism which seemed to be involved, was an additional reason in favor of the German side.

On the other hand, in view of the possible religious or ecclesiastical consequences of the struggle, many Americans in the beginning took up the side of the French and have never wavered in their adhesion. Belonging to the land of the Reformation and the land which has rendered so many services to the Church of Rome, between a Protestant king and the oldest Son of the Church, choice was not difficult. But many Americans who cared not at all for the religious aspect of the subject, were drawn over to the French side by other considerations. Some had been accustomed to regard BISMARCK with deep distrust, and were satisfied that, by his intrigues, he had brought about the war, while contriving to make the French appear as its originators. Others were influenced by the long popularity of the Napoleonic name, when the effect was over, presented a horrid sight, with his head in a sling.

We don't see anything unfavorable in the above, it was simply a case of *Brave* [illegible] which is the technical name for a rupture.

"The papers speak of the fact as though it were a great thing that Rev. R. D. Cowan, of London, preaches two sermons every Sunday at churches two miles apart. This would be nothing in Chicago."—*Chicago Post.*

We have long been of the opinion that preaching was nothing to brag of, but if it is, we don't well see how that city could remain so desperately wicked as all accounts concur in stating it to be.

THE fortune of a Mr. Brassy, railroad builder, is said to be the largest which ever passed the Court of Probate in London. It exceeded seven millions sterling, and with the exception of the inheritance of family, this was the largest amount of money ever accumulated by one man in Europe by industry and enterprise during his own lifetime.

THE Chicago *Post* has an editorial entitled "The extension of the sewerage." We have not had time to give the article close attention, but we sincerely hope it does not relate to the contemplated establishment of another Democratic journal in that city.

A DENTIST is employed at Vassar College, who is required to examine the teeth of all the young ladies in attendance once a week.

THE Michigan prohibitionists, at their recent convention in Jackson, declared in favor of the "immediate enfranchisement of women on terms of family and perfect equality with men."

THE New York *Times* refers to the activity of the Democratic party in preparing for the next Presidential election, in comparison with the apathetic attitude of the Republicans. The South, it says, is confidently expected to strike hands with Republican, and with Hoffman as their candidate, the Democracy hope to gain control of the Government. The *Times* thinks the country "needs the Republican party now as much as it did during the years of the war," and predicts that, with Hoffman in the President's chair, "the work of Union men will be undone as fast as local circumstances will permit," admitting, however, the existence of opinion among Republican leaders in this behalf. The suicidal policy of backing each other with their own weapons was now in vogue, and Democratic eagerness to encourage the combatants was but natural. While it might be said that the heart of the country was sound, great causes have been endangered and ruined by a much smaller degree of apathy, carelessness and indifference, than now prevail in the Republican ranks. The *Times* concludes by saying that "if Senator Sumner would give us his views on this subject he might do greater service, and act more in accordance with the high reputation which he enjoys, than by concentrating all his thoughts on San Domingo."

ACCORDING to the report of the State Board of Health, there are more than sixty localities in Boston where the poor live in the filthiest of garrets. A Bostonian of wealth would think fit quarters for his dog or horse. The tenement house system is spoken of as a disgrace to civilization. The vital statistics are startling, showing that one baby in every eight dies in Boston before it is a year old; but in some parts of the city this proportion is doubled, and the Board of Health ought to have power, at a given date in as high as thirty-six, forty-one and forty-eight and a half in three of twenty-four districts. The deaths in the city last year numbered 4,324, which was less than 2,500 were those of children under five years of age. The whole number of such children when the census was taken was 26,425. The figures, the State Board of Health emphatically declares, "point like a window, and we are not prepared to die just yet. We propose to petition the rest of the little German States, which England a few times as small as Germany, again the tardy congratulations from the President of Heligoland to America, ere we lay our royal bones to rest forever."

This is an insult for which there is not the slightest shadow of an excuse. King WILLIAM has doubtless his ambitions and selfishnesses, like the rest of mankind, but the whole tenor of his life most flatly contradicts the imprecision sought to be conveyed by the above, that he is a coward and sneak. On what battle-fields did the *Times* win its right thus to attack the reputation of a man who, whatever his faults, has at least a heroic contempt of danger? Does it derive its authority from the courageous gallantry with which it hounded on the "fire in the rear" against our own soldiers who had gone forth to throttle the rebellion of its bosom friends? And here is another delectable paragraph from the same sheet:

"There was once a man travelling in a desert country, who caught and killed his dog. He dinner pressed at last by the demands of his stomach, he cut off his dog's tail, roasted it, gnawed away the meat, and threw the bone away. Then he was hungry again. So he killed his dog's head, roasted it, gnawed away the meat, and threw the bone away. Then he was hungry for a bite at French power, and he killed his dog's body

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

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OF

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JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1871.

It is thought that the negotiation of the new loans of the government is temporarily blocked by the fact that the old long bonds rule much lower in the open market than the price of the new bonds. For instance the old 6ots bear six per cent. interest, run ten years, and can be bought there at 113. The new five per cents, bonds are offered at par in gold, or 111¼ in U.S. currency. The difference on a minimum calculation in the market price is 4½, while the borrers of the old six per cent. bonds will get from the government in the ten years which both bonds run come per cent. each year, that if they subscribed to the new issue of 1871 and this by paying now only 4½ per cent. more for the bond. The 10-40's are selling at 109½, or about twice as the new bonds are selling at 109½, or about two per cent. lower than the rate at which the new bonds are offered. The 10-40's, however, are not as good a bond as the new five per cents., provided the Treasury elects to take the option to call them in now at the expiration of the first ten years from the date of their issue. As we have before noticed, the difference in prices are likely to be adjusted soon, but until they are, will be obstacles to the marketing of the new bonds.

—The recent heavy and disastrous defalcation by officers of banking institutions in other cities, suggested a few remarks in this column a short time ago, about the propriety of requiring all our corporate banks other than National, to make quarterly statements similar to those of the latter, and that our Legislature should pass a law to that effect. The *Evening Chronicle* alludes to the same matter, as follows:

"The bank defalcations in Boston and in our neighboring city of Wheeling, within the last few weeks in our numerous bank failures on the absolute necessity of the inspection of institutions having the banks of the Republic. Institutions may have in charge. Our communities can boast now of nearly sixty banks ordered to the National banks: most of the former are based on comparatively small capital stocks, rarely exceeding a hundred thousand dollars. Inspections, such as we advise, are easily made: may be conducted at any time without publicity, but increase the credit of the institutions adopting them. Stockholders, as well as depositors, will feel more secure and have greater faith in the institutions if they know that all temptation is removed from the employees, however trustworthy they may be. Annual or semi-annual reports are good enough in their way, but we imagine that more searching inspections of accounts and books occurring at frequent and irregular intervals. It is no part of our purpose, either to interfere the banks or of such inspections, or to have it even thought that we know of any unsoundness for those or other countries: we only write because we really think the matter deserves the attention of the officers in charge."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¼	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¼	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¼	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¼	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109½	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	111½	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York today as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
United States Funded Loan	111¾
Central Pacific Railroad	111¾
Currency 6s	111¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 9, 1871.	10:30	11:00	12:30	1:30	2:30
C. & N. W.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Do. Scrip	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98
Mich. Cent.	93	93	93	93	93
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Cent.	124	124	124	124	124
Chic. & Alton	93	93	93	93	93
C. & N. W.	67	67	67	67	67
Do. pref.	82	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ft. Wayne	98	98	98	98	98
Mich. Cent.	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Miss.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Do. pref.	82	82	82	82	82
Ill. Cent.	124	124	124	124	124
N. J. Central	116	116	116	116	116
Do. pref.	116	116	116	116	116
W. Un. Tel.	34	34	34	34	34
Pacific Mail	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Wells, F. Ex.	45	45	45	45	45
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
U. S. Ex.	45	45	45	45	45

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

Central of Boston.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Do. Scrip	90½	90½		
Erie	37½	37½		
Reading	102½	102½		
Mich. Cent.	93	93		
Lake Shore	93½	93½		
Illinois Cent.	124	124		
Chic. & Alton	93	93		
C. & N. W.	67	67		
Do. pref.	82	82		
Rock Island	102½	102½		
Ft. Wayne	98	98		
Ohio & Miss.	32½	32½		
Do. pref.	82	82		
Ill. Cent.	124	124		
N. J. Central	116	116		
Do. pref.	116	116		
W. Un. Tel.	34	34		
Pacific Mail	44½	44½		
Wells, F. Ex.	45	45		
Quicksilver	37½	37½		
U. S. Ex.	45	45		

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. W.

Week ending	Bbls.
Monday, March 6	1,200
Tuesday, March 7	1,200
Wednesday, March 8	1,200
Thursday, March 9	1,200
Friday, March 10	1,200
Total	6,000

Crude Oil Received by Railroad and River.

	Bbls.
Central Railway	700 Model Oil Works
Central Railway	700 Model Oil Works
Total	1,400

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

J. R. Barnsdall to Crystal Refinery, 228 barrels.
J. R. Barnsdall to Model Oil Works, 228 barrels.
Barnsdall & Mayer to Model Oil Works, 228 barrels.
Barnsdall & Mayer to Crystal Refinery, 228 barrels.
Total, 912 barrels.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

To-day we give the report of the market for the week ending March 8th, 1871.

In our last report, we closed stating that the market on Cattle had every prospect of continuing dull the balance of the week. Such was the case, not only during the week ending last week, and it the market closed with about the same feeling as that of the previous week. This week the arrivals have been fair, but very few are Eastern Cattle, the most of them coming from the East, and our drovers, who buy for eastern markets, are this week, holding very low. Holders of cattle are not disposed to yield their views, and sellers seem a ready market at 6½@6¾c. There is a fair demand, and prices are firm at quotations. Oats are in light supply, and sell readily on the wharf and depot at 55c. Rye is in fair demand at $1 01 @5 per bushel. Barley—Market dull and nominal at 90@95c. Feed selling at 90@95c per hundred.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

REMARKS—The dry goods trade is opening up, and our jobbers are now receiving their spring goods. Should the present mild spring-like weather continue, a good early trade may be looked for. Below find a carefully corrected list of wholesale prices of leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. For reliable houses, see columns of COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12	Augusta B
Anchor A	12	Anchor C
Eagle Extra	12	Duquesne
Lonsdale	11½	Lighthouse
Idaho	11½	Pennsylvania
Nonpareil	11½	Red Rock
Pittsburgh Family	11½	Allegheny
Walnut Creek	10½	Silver Flawn

SHIRTINGS.

Merrimack D	11	c Mourning
Merrimack W	11	c Gunnison
Agricultural	10½	c Grenadals
American	10½	c Gloucester
Arrowhead	10½	c Harvard
Conestoga	10½	c Troy
Nonantum	10½	c Young Yanks
Wamsutta	13½	c Pacific
Shirtings	10½	

DELAINES.

Pacific	16½	c Hamilton
Manchester	15½	c Armures

CHAMBRAYS.

Lancaster	15	Berkshire
Gloucester	12½	Bedford
Warren	12½	Dallas
Wamsutta	15	Dallas
Mahoning	12½	Tecumseh

TICKS.

Whittaker	19
Pittsburgh	15
Roanoke	15
Adriatic	12½
Pittsburgh Mills	12½
Pennsylvania	11½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½ cash
Tool steel	15 c
Spring cast steel	12 c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Sleigh shoe cast steel	7 c
German plow slab steel	7 c

HOUSE TRADE.

	Per Keg
10x four kegs	$4 00
8x " "	3 75
Nails shows $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	12½ c
Hallowed Faces	11½ c
Solid wrought	10 c
Wrought iron castings	7 c

SMITH SUNDRIES.

	Price per lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 7in	15c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 7in	14c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 7in	13c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 2in	12c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 2in	11c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 2in	10c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 3in	9c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 4in	10c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 4in	9c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 4in	8c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 5in	9c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 5in	8c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 5in	7c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 2 to 5	25c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 5in	20c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 12 5in	18c
Single face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 5in	15c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	11c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 3in	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 3in	9c

STEEL, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 2 to 5 5in	9c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 5in	8c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 2 5in	55c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 2 5in	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 5in	45c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 5in	40c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 2 3in	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	45c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	40c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 2 3in	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	45c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	40c

FORGEABLE RIGAL IRON.

2 to 5 3in	5½c
6 to 10 3in	4½c
11 to 20 3in	3½c
21 to 40 3in	3½c
41 to 100 3in	3½c
Over 100 3in	3½c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, cast, assorted, ¥ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, cast, assorted, sheared point, ¥ lb	6c

CHOPPERS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ¥ lb	5½c
Steel crowbars, ¥ lb	5½c
Solid cast steel, ¥ lb	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ¥ lb	12c

NARROW TESTS.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch brace, ¥ lb	4½c
¾ inch bevel, ¥ lb	4½c
⅞ inch bevel, ¥ lb	4½c
1 inch steel, ¥ lb	4½c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ¥ lb 6½c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices of manufactured tobacco, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	70@	75	Diamond Twist
Pigtails	60@	70	Rough & Ready
Twists	60@	70	Scotch Navy
Cavendish	60@	70	Gentleman's Smile
Louisville Navy	70@	75	Cut and Dry
Richmond dc	60@	70	Wheatley smoking

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ¥ keg	$4 25
Mule shoes, ¥ keg	5 25
Horse shoes, ¥ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ¥ keg	6 00

CATTLE.

SMITH, WATSON & PARSONS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Kelly	19	19,550	5 40
Forsyth & M.	19	19,000	5 40
Fisher & Co.	14	14,050	6 50
A. W. Gallagher	19	14,800	5 40

HOGS.

F. H. Davis	71	7,950	7 00
Hall & Jr.	13	1,620	6 00
Anderson & P.	40	4,600	6 00
Auld & Jr.	39	2,150	6 00
Fleming & P.	40	4,600	6 00
Coleman & P.	40	4,600	6 00
Auld & M.	40	4,600	6 00
J. Brown	13	1,500	6 00
H. H. Davis	40	4,000	6 00
H. Thompson	40	4,600	6 00
H. Coleman	83	8,300	6 00
H. Freeman	83	8,150	5 90
H. Davis	83	8,300	6 00
J. Fleming	83	8,300	6 00
J. Pearce	83	8,300	6 00
J. Fleming	83	8,300	6 00
F. H. Davis	178	15,650	5 60
J. Fleming	83	8,300	6 00
J. Pearce	83	8,300	6 00

SHEEP.

F. H. Davis	124	3,120	5 00
J. Pearce	124	3,000	5 00
H. Freeman	124	3,000	5 00
H. Davis	124	3,000	5 00
H. Coleman	83	2,000	5 00
H. Freeman	83	2,000	5 00
H. Davis	83	2,000	5 00
J. Pearce	83	2,000	5 00
J. Fleming	83	2,000	5 00
F. H. Davis	178	4,450	5 00
J. Fleming	83	2,000	5 00
J. Pearce	83	2,000	5 00

HOGS.

H. G. Sidell	177	42,150	@4 75
Bentz & Co.	172	37,450	5 00
W. Hudgen	194	41,000	7 40
Hall & Jr.	194	41,000	7 40
McBride & Co.	28	4,850	7 00

CATTLE.

Wortley & B.	93	98,000	@5 40
Bentz & A.	77	69,000	5 40
Simmons & A.	14	8,900	5 75
Simmons & A.	13	9,000	5 75
Simmons & A.	1	1,100	6c
Simmons & A.	1	1,100	6c
T. Lamb	17	12,000	5 40
T. Lamb	17	15,000	5 40
J. Hillis	21	18,000	6 40
Simmons & A.	21	19,000	6 40
Simmons & A.	21	19,000	6 40
H. Lowe	36	31,500	5 25

HOGS.

F. H. Davis	41	14,500	8 05
H. Davis	7	1,700	7 30
H. Davis	7	850	7 30

SHEEP.

H. Freeman	83	198,540	@4 75
H. Davis	106	31,500	4 25
H. H. Davis	100	15,000	5 00
H. H. Davis	100	15,000	5 00
J. Fleming	83	12,450	5 00
J. Pearce	83	12,450	5 00
J. J. Latta	84	6,300	5 00

HOUSES, LAUTHERS & GLASS SOLD TO

CATTLE.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Rothermel	19	19,000	5 40
Sellers	19	19,000	5 40
Hall & Jr.	19	19,000	5 40
Rothermel	13	13,000	5 40
Wilson	19	19,000	@5 40
Wilson	4	4,000	5 40
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
P. Schuyler	12	14,400	@6 00
P. Schuyler	12	14,400	6 00
Wilson	19	19,000	@5 40
Wilson	19	19,000	5 40
Wilson	19	19,000	5 40
Wilson	4	4,000	4 12
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
Wilson	4	3,200	4 12
J. Latta	19	19,000	5 40
J. Latta	19	19,000	5 40
Murphy	19	19,000	5 40

HOGS.

Erdman & P.	92	17,850	6 50

MISCELLANEOUS SALES OF CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyers.	No.	Weight.	Price
J. Keegan to T. Hill		19	20,700	@ 5 75
J. H. Hedges to Fritz		2	3,470	6 00
J. H. Hedges to Lamb		19	20,000	6 00
J. W. Farrell to Lamb		19	21,000	6 00
J. W. Farrell to Lamb		19	20,000	6 00
E. Keasner to I. Neidig		18	18,200	6 00
E. Keasner to I. Neidig		4	4,000	6 00
Graham & B. to Klemm & A.		19	19,350	6 00
Graham & B. to Klemm & A.		15	15,750	6 00
Graham & B. to J. Rath		19	20,250	6 00
Graham & B. to Klemm & A.		18	18,050	6 00
Graham & B. to Woodland		18	18,000	6 00

HOGGET BY JOHN F. EVENTMAKER FROM

W Hudgen	100	22,000	@ 7 10
W. Hudgen	100	22,000	7 10
Hall & Jr.	100	22,000	7 10
Hall & Jr.	100	22,000	7 10
J. W. Farrell to Lamb		19	20,000	6 00
J. W. Farrell to Lamb		19	20,000	6 00
J. W. Farrell to Lamb		19	20,000	6 00
E. Keasner to I. Neidig		18	18,200	6 00
E. Keasner to I. Neidig		4	4,000	6 00
Graham & B. to Klemm & A.		19	19,350	6 00
Graham & B. to Klemm & A.		15	15,750	6 00
Graham & B. to J. Rath		19	20,250	6 00
Graham & B. to Klemm & A.		18	18,050	6 00
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SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12	c Augusta B
Anchor A	12	c Anchor C
Eagle Extra	12	c Duquesne
Lonsdale	11½	c Lighthouse
Idaho	11½	c Pennsylvania
Nonpareil	11½	c Red Rock
Pittsburgh Family	11½	c Allegheny
Walnut Creek	10½	c Silver Flawn

SHIRTINGS.

Merrimack D	11	c Mourning
Merrimack W	11	c Gunnison
Agricultural	10½	c Grenadals
American	10½	c Gloucester
Arrowhead	10½	c Harvard
Conestoga	10½	c Troy
Nonantum	10½	c Young Yanks
Wamsutta	13½	c Pacific
Shirtings	10½	

DELAINES.

Pacific	16½	c Hamilton
Manchester	15½	c Armures

CHAMBRAYS.

Lancaster	15	Berkshire
Gloucester	12½	Bedford
Warren	12½	Dallas
Wamsutta	15	Dallas
Mahoning	12½	Tecumseh

TICKS.

Whittaker	19
Pittsburgh	15
Roanoke	15
Adriatic	12½
Pittsburgh Mills	12½
Pennsylvania	11½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½ cash
Tool steel	15 c
Spring cast steel	12 c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Sleigh shoe cast steel	7 c
German plow slab steel	7 c

HOUSE TRADE.

	Per Keg
10x four kegs	$4 00
8x " "	3 75
Nails shows $1 higher.	

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	12½ c
Hallowed Faces	11½ c
Solid wrought	10 c
Wrought iron castings	7 c

SMITH SUNDRIES.

	Price per lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 7in	15c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 7in	14c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 7in	13c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 2in	12c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 2in	11c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 2in	10c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 3in	9c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 4in	10c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 4in	9c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 4in	8c
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 5in	9c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 5in	8c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 5in	7c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 2 to 5	25c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 5in	20c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 12 5in	18c
Single face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 5in	15c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 3in	11c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 3in	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 3in	9c

STEEL, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 2 to 5 5in	9c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 5in	8c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 2 5in	55c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 2 5in	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 5in	45c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 5in	40c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 2 3in	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	45c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	40c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 2 3in	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	45c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 2 3in	40c

FORGEABLE RIGAL IRON.

2 to 5 3in	5½c
6 to 10 3in	4½c
11 to 20 3in	3½c
21 to 40 3in	3½c
41 to 100 3in	3½c
Over 100 3in	3½c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, cast, assorted, ¥ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, cast, assorted, sheared point, ¥ lb	6c

CHOPPERS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ¥ lb	5½c
Steel crowbars, ¥ lb	5½c
Solid cast steel, ¥ lb	10c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ¥ lb	12c

NARROW TESTS.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch brace, ¥ lb	4½c
¾ inch bevel, ¥ lb	4½c
⅞ inch bevel, ¥ lb	4½c
1 inch steel, ¥ lb	4½c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ¥ lb 6½c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices of manufactured tobacco, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	70@	75	Diamond Twist
Pigtails	60@	70	Rough & Ready
Twists	60@	70	Scotch Navy
Cavendish	60@	70	Gentleman's Smile
Louisville Navy	70@	75	Cut and Dry
Richmond dc	60@	70	Wheatley smoking

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ¥ keg	$4 25
Mule shoes, ¥ keg	5 25
Horse shoes, ¥ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ¥ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@40c	Oak harness, best	42@44c
Oak sole, heavy	32@40c	Oak harness, country	36@40c
Oak sole, spanish	32@40c	Ridge, fair, ¥ oz	40@45c
Oak, slaughter	40@45c	Ridge, fine, ¥ oz	45@50c
Oak, ¥ pound	32@40c	Hand leather, ¥ lb	38@42c
Hemlock B A mill	32@35c	Hand leather, ¥ lb	35@38c
Hemlock B A heavy	32@35c	Wax kip	40@45c
Hemlock B A light	32@35c	Wax calf	50@55c
Slaughter, ¥ oz	40@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ¥ lb	45c
Slaughter, ¥ doz	45@50c	Calf	$5 25@5 50

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10c	Green salt calf	14 @15 c
Green salted, 50 lbs and over	9c	Dry flint hides	22c
Slaughter, ¥ oz	6c	Dry nominal	20 @22 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c		

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure	Lubricating	Black Oil	65c
Straits, ¥ gal	75c	Tallow	5½@6c
Straits, bulk	70c		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21¾ c
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22¾ c
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23¾ c
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	24 c
Manilla tarred, tarred	22 c
Manilla bath twine, tarred	22 c
Manilla bright, bright leather twine	25 c
Sisal rope	20¾ c
Sisal bath, tarred	20 c
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20¾ c
American hackled bright tarred rope	19 c
American hackled bright white rope	20 c
Russia hemp tarred rope	19¾ c
Jute	13½@15 c
Cotton rope	40 c@45
Hemp sash cord	30 c@35
American hemp packing	14 c@20
Hemp lath twine, tarred	20 c
Hemp lath twine, bright	24 c@30
American hemp packing	14 c@20
Tarred oakum	10 c
Patent self-lubricating packing	25 c
Patent self-lubricating packing	15 c
Italian do do	13 c
do do do best	19 c
Caulking cotton	10 c@20

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in oil, 6 pounds to the gallon	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry, strictly pure, in kegs	7 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Paris red dry	5 @ 6 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	7 @ 8 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	10 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Zinc, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$11 25
I C, 10x14, charcoal	10 75
I C, 10x20, charcoal	11 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	15 25
I X, 14x28, charc

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Caucus of Republican Members.

Three Hours of Profitless Talk—Letter from the President Read—No Action Reached, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1871.

Caucus of Republican Members.

About fifty Republican members of the House met in caucus this evening, on a call made at the instance of General Butler, who is desirous of securing the passage of a law to protect Southern Unionists. Debate at once arose as to the possibility of confining the House to legislation on that subject, and the Western members were unwilling to make any agreement in regard to it. The discussion was of a very rambling character, Mr. Kelley and others protested against the action of the few Republicans in the House, who, by uniting with the Democrats to-day, ganged the majority of the party, and cut off debate on the question under consideration. A letter from the President to Speaker Blaine was read, in which he neither urged an early adjournment or expressed himself in favor of any particular legislation. After three hours of profitless talk, the caucus appointed a committee of five, with Mr. Shellabarger at its head, to report to-morrow at ten o'clock a resolution as to the course of the party, and then at eleven o'clock adjourned.

Removed and Restored.

A few weeks since Alexander McKenzie, Mail Agent on one of the Cincinnati and Maysville packets, was removed on the representation that he was the man who should be arrested for swindling with the Executive and Secretary of State. Among these vital matters were the reports of the San Domingo Commissioners and the Joint High Commission on the Alabama claims and fishery question. Sumner's views on these questions were both very pronounced and very hostile, and his removal was thus rendered absolutely necessary. Butler thereupon withdrew and reported the President's ultimatum to those who sent him.

Under this state of affairs the caucus assembled. The attendance was very full. On behalf of the Committee Mr. Howe submitted a report on Standing Committees, and gave reasons why the Committee had determined on the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Foreign Relations Committee. Those were that it had become incompatible with the public interests, and also with the foreign policy of the administration to have Massachusetts represented longer occupy this important position. At this point Mr. Sumner, who was present, excused himself and withdrew from further participation in the proceedings. He first indignantly declined the assignment which had been given him as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Wilson then got up and proceeded to review the situation. He thought it manner and in substance that this change should be made; that this difference between the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the President could not be carried to the result proposed. He thought the Republican party could not afford to split upon the conflict. Schurz followed the in same strain. Trumbull also deprecated the action of the Caucus Committee, and Logan followed in the same line. Nothing was carried a little too far.

Senator Anthony, fearing time for the meeting of the Senate, the caucus took a recess of one hour. Upon reassembling Mr. Wilson moved to recommit the report, with instructions that the Committee be instructed to report the Committee on Foreign Relations as constituted at the last session of Congress. Mr. Howe moved to amend by striking out Sumner and inserting Conkling, and Mr. Conkling moved to amend by striking out Sumner and inserting Fenton. Both amendments were voted down by a large majority. Mr. Howe's motion was then voted down, and Mr. Wilson's motion was carried by a vote of 29 to 27. Mr. Howe then moved to amend by striking out Sumner and inserting Morton, Hitchcock, Hill and Thurman. Mr. Morton declined to serve. The list of committees as adopted to-day is as follows, and will be reported to the Senate to-morrow:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamlin and Casserly.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Howe, Sumner, Morton, Edmunds, Thurman, Stewart, Hamlin, Hill and Thurman.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, of Vermont, Fenton, Scott, Ames, Wright and Bayard.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Windom, Wilson, West and Stevenson.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Conkling, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling and Vickers.

Manufactures—Messrs. Howe, Hamlin, Robertson, Gilbert, and a vacancy to be filled by the Democrats.

Agriculture—Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Robertson, Tipton and Davis.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West and Hill.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Anthony, Sprague, Nye, Osborn, Caldwell, Ferry, of Michigan, and Stockton.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Schurz, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool and Thurman.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Flanagan, Ferry, of Michigan, and Kelly.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Sprague, Windom, Logan and Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Wright, of Kentucky, Chairman; Ferry, of Connecticut, Sawyer, Bayard and Blair.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, Corbett, Buckingham, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Brownlow, Dyke and Pratt.

Pensions—Messrs. Edmunds, Tipton, Pratt, Boreman, Ferry, of Michigan, Stewart and Sawyer.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Pool, Brownlow, Corbett, Cragin and Casserly.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Scott, Sprague, Pratt and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Patterson, Sawyer, Lord, Logan, Spencer, Caldwell, Hill and Vickers.

Patents—Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut, Carpenter, Morrill, of Maine, Wilson and Stockton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Trumbull, Howe and Saulsbury.

Territories—Messrs. Nye, Cragin, Medbury, Boreman, Hill, Hitchcock and Casserly.

Private Railroads—Messrs. Stewart, Ramsey, Wilson, Harlan, Hill, Fenton, Scott, Bayard, Hamrick, Blair and Kelley.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Rice, Chandler, Flanagan, Lewis, Logan, Caldwell and Saulsbury.

On Revision of Laws—Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Pool, Pratt and Hamilton.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Sawyer, Morrill, of Vermont, Flanagan, Patterson and Blair.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Fenton, Windom and Saulsbury.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Howe and Casserly.

Library—Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Howe and Sherman.

Mess Rooms—Messrs. Ingalls, Dennison and Bayard.

Revision of Rules—Messrs. Pomeroy, Edmunds and Bayard.

Political Disabilities—Messrs. Robertson, Boreman, Ames, Gilbert, Vickers and Stevenson.

Levees on the Mississippi River—Messrs. Kellogg, Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer, and one Democrat.

Special Committee on Southern Outrages—Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Wilson, Rice, Ross and Bayard.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment was discontinued, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, declined, on account of ill health, re-election as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

English Parliament.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Lords Lord Grey asked that a return be made of the names of Fenian convicts freed since August last, with the conditions of their release. He argued to show the pernicious effect of the clemency of the Government in these cases. Lords Dufferin and Carns followed in a lively debate.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hagesson, under Secretary for the Colonial Department, said £9,000 sterling would be required to complete the defenses of Quebec, and the Canadian militia force now numbered 40,000 effective men. He explained and defended the Government plan for reconstructing the army as made the subject of the bill, and defended the purchase of commissions.

Napoleon Whistling Against the Wind.

LONDON, March 9.—Napoleon has addressed a communication to the Constitutional Assembly, protesting against the vote by which that body declared his dynasty had forfeited the throne as unjust and illegal. The Assembly, he says, was created only to make peace and exceeded its powers. The foundation of all public right is the plebiscite. It shall be found only in him, and to him alone.

The Prussians have evacuated the Department of Calvados, and the left bank of the river Eure. The postal service to Rouen is restored.

SAN DOMINGO.

Movements of the Commission—Prospects of Annexation—Opposition Thereto—Partisans of Cabral Predict a General Revolution—Attempted Assassination of the British Consul at Puerto Plata, &c.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 9.—A letter received from Puerto Plata, dated the 6th, says: The San Domingo Commission left here for Monte Cristo yesterday, accompanied by Baez and officials. The belief in Puerto Plata is that the annexation scheme will be carried out, notwithstanding there will be opposition to Baez. Threats have been made to burn the town if it is annexed, and already two houses have been set on fire. Sentinels continually patrol the town at night.

The partisans of Cabral predict a general revolution and there is much excitement on the island.

It is reported here that Baez's position at Azua is critical. The annexation party, however, remain firm.

An attempt to assassinate Fassington, the British Consul at Puerto Plata, failed.

HAVANA, March 9.—Advices from Hayti to the first have been received. The American Consul at Cape Haytien had informed the Haytien government that the Dominican General Luperon had crossed the Haytien frontier to join the revolution against Baez. The Consul reminded the government of the non-interference with Dominican affairs should be the policy of the Haytien government. The commander promised to look into the matter.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 9, 1871.

GENERAL COLLECTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

It is hoped that the clergy of the United States will not forget that next Sunday is the day on which a general collection will be taken up in all churches for the relief of the French sufferers by the late war. Now that the war is at an end, it is presumed that the best method of testing the benevolent of all classes of sentiment will now open to this appeal.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Alonza B. Cornell, George Opdyke and twenty-six other members of the Republican State Central Committee held a private session at the Fifth avenue Hotel to-day. After several hours' discussion a resolution was adopted in favor of reorganization under the direction of a committee of seven to meet a assembly district, to be appointed—three by Horace Greeley, Chairman of the Republican General Committee; three by Wm. Orton on behalf of the petitioners for reorganization, and one by Greeley and Orton jointly.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Venezuelan advices to the 24th ult. say Guzman rules the Republic.

From the evidence in the Filkins case at Albany yesterday, it looks as if Filkins were not the man in fault.

Senator Johnson was nominated by the Conservatives of the Virginia Legislature yesterday for re-election to the United States Senate.

Governor Geary has nominated to the President Hon. D. J. Morrell and Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners of the Centennial Celebration under the resolution of Congress, and has also appointed W. J. Horstman and W. McMullen, of Philadelphia, Commissioners under the joint resolutions of the General Assembly.

Jones Davis, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was run over and instantly killed near Columbus, Wednesday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—A connection between the Louisville and Nashville Underbank Short Line Railroad was granted some time ago, on condition that it be built with such a gauge as not to obviate the necessity of breaking bulk here. The connection was built, however, so as to allow through cars to pass, which is claimed as a violation of contract. The Louisville City Council instructed the Mayor and City Attorney to take steps to have the contract enforced.

CRIME.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Last night Ed. Parker, a saloon keeper living in the saloon of Mottie Letman, struck her with a stone, and Lehman and others informed him outside and Parker knocked him down. Oakley then fired several shots at Parker, one ball penetrating the breast. Oakley was arrested. This afternoon Parker died from the wound. Oakley was committed to jail to await trial in charge of murder.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 9.—Market more active than at any time during the week. About 300 cars were offered, and at 8 o'clock 40 loads Ohio at 6@6½ c. 9 head Indiana at 6½ c. 3 loads Michigan at 6½ c. 2 loads Canada at 6½ c. 2 cars, 1 for Bos. at 6½@6¾ c. 40 head Canada stockers at 5½@5¾ c. 10 head Canada milch cows at $50@$60. Sales active; sales limited. Sheep quiet. 24 Michigan, average 120 lbs., at 6½ c. Hogs dull, 40 head sold at 6½@6¾ c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cattle this week inactive, though a fair demand for good to prime. Sales at 5@5½ c. for ordinary; 5½@6 c. medium; 6@6½ c. fair to choice; 6½@7 c. prime; 7@7½ c. extra. Sheep and lambs in good supply but demand limited, being almost entirely confined to good smooth. Sales at 5@5½ c. for ordinary; 5½@6 c. medium; 6@6½ c. fair to good; 6½@7 c. prime; 7@7½ c. extra. Hogs in fair demand, with sales at 6½@6¾ c. for ordinary; 6¾@7 c. prime to choice; 7@7½ c. fancy.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—Cotton firm; low middling 19 c. Flour steady; family, $6@$6.50; fancy, $6.75@$7; extra family, $7.50@$8; double extra, $8@$8.50; superfine, $5.50@$6; choice superfine, $5@$5.25. Corn, 70@75 c. Oats, 60@65 c. Bran, 90 c. Meal, 90 c. Hay, $20@$22 per ton. Bacon—Clear sides, 15½@16 c.; clear ribs, 15½@16 c.; shoulders, 13@13½ c.; hams, 18@20 c. Lard, 16@17 c. Whisky, $1.05@$1.10.

Grant vs. Sumner.

Butler Goes on a Mission to the White House.

The President Tells Him Sumner Could Not Be Retained at the Head of the Committee on Foreign Relations—Action of the Republican Caucus—Mr. Sumner Withdraws in Anger—Action of the Caucus Committee Sustained—Cameron Succeeds Sumner—Will the War Stop Here?

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1871.

Just prior to the assembling of the Republican caucus this morning, Butler wended his way to the White House on a mission with which he was entrusted by some of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. The mission was to ascertain if the President was irrevocably determined to use his influence and power to have Sumner removed from the Foreign Relations Committee. Butler opened the case by stating at whose instance he called, and then asked if there could be no compromise on the part of the Administration. The President was very prompt in reply. He said Sumner could not be retained on that Committee, unless it was against the earnest wishes of both Sumner and the Secretary of State. The administration had some very important matters to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which would require that its Chairman should be in full and free sympathy with the Executive and Secretary of State. Among these vital matters were the reports of the San Domingo Commissioners and the Joint High Commission on the Alabama claims and fishery question. Sumner's views on these questions were both very pronounced and very hostile, and his removal was thus rendered absolutely necessary. Butler thereupon withdrew and reported the President's ultimatum to those who sent him.

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The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment was discontinued, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, declined, on account of ill health, re-election as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

GERMAN JUBILEE.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.

Grand Demonstration Last Night.

Library Hall Filled to Overflowing.

Addresses, Music by the Singing Societies, Tableaux, &c.—"Die Wacht Am Rhein"—Closing Hymn.

The grand German Jubilee, signalizing the restoration of peace in the Fatherland, and for which arrangements had been making for the past three weeks, was celebrated last evening at Library Hall, on Penn street, with that due pomp and grace which only our enthused German fellow-citizens are capable of demonstrating. The spacious hall was filled—every available space being crowded—long before the hour announced for opening the meeting, a large sprinkling of ladies and influential American citizens, with their wives, being noticeable in the eager, expectant assembly. The proceedings, fully reported below, will be found of more than ordinary interest, participated as they were by not only orators and singers but also through the agency of hearty manifestations of applause, by the audience. The hall was brilliantly lighted up, and suspended from the proscenium boxes on either side of the stage were the North German Confederation and American flags, while in front of the stand on the stage was the picture of a large American Eagle, perched upon a shield of German formation, the music for the occasion, which, upon the perusal of the exercises, will be found to be not an unimportant part of the programme.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The proceedings were opened with an overture by the band, after which Dr. Joseph Abel appeared upon the stage and called the meeting to order by moving that Major Gustave Schleicher take the chair. The motion was carried unanimously, and on being introduced to the audience, the gentleman was greeted with applause.

In introducing him, Dr. Abel said Mr. Schleicher had fought through our own war, and consequently was eminently fitted to preside at this meeting—a meeting for expression of gratification and sympathy with Fatherland for the return of the blessings of peace.

REMARKS OF MR. SCHLEICHER.

Major Schleicher on taking the chair said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you very kindly for the honor conferred. We have met here this evening for the purpose of expressing, as true lovers of our Fatherland, our innermost joy at the return of peace between Germany and France and our admiration for the heroic deeds of the German army and the glorious results achieved. We carried back, however, but in remembrance, as the gigantic sacrifices in blood and treasure, and we are here to express our sympathy for those families who have been afflicted. But since peace—glorious peace, has returned, the least we can do is to be thankful for it, and pray to God that the blessing that may not be disturbed again for generations to come, and that Europe may be spared a war like that. I propose secure this shall be our constant hope. [Applause.]

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. Abel then announced the following as Vice Presidents:

C. Meyran,	J. Buhlman,
G. G. Backofen,	H. Montzheimer,
C. F. Bauer,	M. Hirshbrand,
F. G. Schenck,	Gust Praetsch,
J. G. Bernhard,	Adam Reitman,
H. H. Dammler,	C. F. Schwartz,
Wm. E. Schmertz,	Joseph Schmidt,
August Hartje,	J. L. Koethen,
Gerard Hugo,	M. Nordmann,
E. Grostzinger, Sr.,	A. Halstein,
H. Kroeder,	Dr. A. H. Gross,
H. B. Mueller,	R. Seidle,
J. Roth,	W. Neeb,
C. Hatfield,	A. Arndt,
Joseph Morgenstern,	J. C. Schultz,
Henry Kleber,	J. H. W. Stuckenberg,
John Schmidlich,	H. Hoffmann,
Louis Brecht,	C. Hammann,
Dr. Jos. Jacobus,	Wm. Kleber,
T. B. Swearingen,	W. A. Collins,
	F. K. Levan.

A large number of the Vice Presidents then took seats upon the stage.

The following letters were as follows: F. W. Backofen, H. Mailhuat, E. L. Gross, Wilson King and the reporters of the press.

ADDRESS OF REV. CARL WETTERSTAHLEN.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Carl Wetterstahlen, who proceeded to deliver an address in German. The substance of the address, as translated for the press, is as follows:

He greeted the audience as freemen who were present to join in the jubilee over the glorious deeds lately achieved by German people to join in the song of the glorious peace. He had just recovered from the heartsickness of battle and the sorrow that filled the heartsick his German fellow-citizens were full of joy he could not help but sympathize with the spirit overcame the body. He said the Germans, as citizens of the United States, certainly look with great pride at the new national banner but that he had forgot upon sons of Germany—the children of the German land.

As a citizen of the United States he stood upon the stage togive expression to the joy of his fellow citizens at the turn in the affairs of the last two great years in the history of the world. Less than a year ago the Reichstag of the North German Confederation assembled in Turner Hall, in response to the tidings of the declaration of war by Germany, which had just reached them. Now the Germans were met to rejoice and glorify the victories which had been won during the course of that war. When the declaration of war was made and another people stood up against France than that which, from the days of Napoleon I., it was not divided as in that instance; no it was the people of united Germany, who in a body arose against the French despot on the battle's length. The earth was shaken by the sound of the tramp of the hosts that were gathered for such a battle for life or death. The foe that stood against the German people was the same that for centuries had been the eternal foe of the German people—the same people whose masses went over the Rhine under the leadership of barbarous hordes for the purpose of plundering and murdering; who stole German provinces and made confusion among the German nation—the same people who under Napoleon I. served as his usurpators, to carry on his bloody Eastern wars.

Now this foe has been slain, and the speaker said he rejoiced with him; he rejoiced in the progress of the German victors, and he could also almost hear a voice speaking to him like that of an avenging angel and he believed the doomsday of history ever France had come. Paris, the glorious, gay Paris, has been its fondest hopes and pride, but it will not be so much longer the Paris of old. But turning aside from the sorrow of horror of the past, he would speak only of the German side of the question. Who won these victories? Who took up the German sword and people threw their thanks that Strasburg is again a German city, and that Alsacian rules again the German Empire. Who is it to German all the crowning victories has been achieved. Was it Bismarck? Was it Moltke? Was it Roon? Was it Von Stein? No alone could have accomplished none of these victories. The whole people achieved it, and they accomplished these great ends. He hoped that these victories would cause to spring up, "liberty for the German people and nation.

The Princes may have their crowns and purple, but they would not forget their platforms in time. He would, no doubt, now feel that the power which they had in their hands was given to them for their own hands, has no existence whatever, and that after a while the crown will fall altogether, and then there would be a republic in Germany. The people frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close of the address cheer after cheer rent the air, and the address was quite eloquently delivered, notwithstanding the indisposition of the speaker.

REMARKS OF REV. L. NAUMBERG.

The next speaker was Rev. L. Naumberg, ex-Rabbi of the Jewish synagogue in this city. His address was in German, and was quite lengthy, but eloquent and well received. He referred to the horrors of war, depicted in the most glowing terms the magnitude of the achievements by the German armies and their wonderful success in a short term. He was specially rejoiced over the uprooting of the tyrants of Europe, and the return of peace in the powerful sway. The address, though brief, was full of interest, and when he close the speaker retired amid the warmest plaudits.

"DIE WACHT AM RHEIN."

The Probsins Harmonie and Teutonia Singing Societies took the stage, and in a very excellent and creditable manner rendered the national anthem "Die Wacht am Rhein. The Societies were loudly cheered and encored until the song was re-appeared and repeated a portion of the anthem.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Henry Kleber then stepped to the front of the stage and read the following resolutions, first in the German tongue, and afterwards in the English language. We give them in the latter language, as follows:

WHEREAS, A bloody and destructive war has been raging between Germany and France for over seven months, and which, in regard to the sacrifice of precious human lives and of treasure, has no parallel in the history of the world, and

WHEREAS, This war is a purely defensive one on the part of Germany, as has been conclusively shown upon us—that the unheard of success of our arms is attributable, as well to the justice of our cause, the manly enlightment of the troops, and to the patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit of the armies and the people of United Germany; and further, entertaining the hopeful expectation that the peace just concluded, and its achievements, will be productive of a fraternal union of the different sections and the development of peaceful pursuits; therefore,

Resolved, That we are proud of our old Fatherland, that forever more shall have carried their blue banner tied through an hundred battles from the Rhine to the Ocean; that we rejoice with our distant brethren who, crowned with victorious wreaths, are now retracing their steps toward the firesides of home to exchange their sanguinary arms for the implements of peace, to cement the union of States, and to assist in the regeneration of a great Empire.

Resolved, That we rejoice that the demands and accepted guarantees for the continuance and security of the new consolidated peace are in strict accordance with the requirements of justice and equity, and that they may redound to the happiness and prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, While we regret that the French nation, misled by evil counsel, precipitated the inauguration of an unrighteous and pernicious war, we trust that in the future they will not hold us responsible for the wholesale murder of the battle-field, but in the elevation of her people by means of education, culture, truth and virtue. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS OF W. D. MOORE, Esq.

W. D. Moore, Esq., was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

After a brief introduction Mr. Moore said: What emperor, low will thinks of the French people her trampled patriots, her slaughtered sons, her deep humiliation, shame, almost despair, but more than this he found about the throne from King William to Augusta, announcing, with a heart moved with gratitude to God, the conclusion of war? Who will refuse to rejoice with the suffering people of the great nation, that now the battle is fought, not to celebrate bloody victories, and vain glories of the battle field, but with the magnanimity which the German people have proved and history, to weave the garlands and chant the songs of reconciliation and fraternal love in the days of peace. As I deem it the duty of a public speaker to speak wisely, if possible, and at the same time briefly, I will proceed to say that the sons of people whose masses went over the Rhine under the leadership of barbarous hordes for the purpose of plundering and murdering; who stole German provinces and made confusion among the German nation—the same people who under Napoleon I. served as his usurpators, to carry on his bloody Eastern wars.

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